The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON

Paymasters Frauds During the War Amount Lost Only \$300,000. THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

An Alarming Exhibit. WHAT IT WOULD COST TO EQUALIZE.

Sum Estimated at \$550,000,000. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The New Army Bills, TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS. Resolution for a Court Martial. Warlike Resolution Against England FROM THE SOUTH

The Captured Steamer. RECOVERY OF THE BOAT. City and Miscellaneous News. THE PROPOSED ANN ST. SWINDLE. Large Meeting at Powers' Hotel.

&c .. &c.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. The interesting statement is made (derived from us official source) that during the Mexican war the loss by paymasters in the army was \$7,000, while during the war with Great Britain, where as much more was expended as in the Mexican war, the loss through paymasters was \$2,000,000, and during the war of the rebellion, although the disbursements amounted to \$1,028,000,000, the loss will be about \$300,000, or less than half a million.

A remonstrance has been addressed to Congress by the American Home Labor League, against the petition signed by the officers of the Free Trade The remonstrants say they represent to a sarge extent the interests of acriculture, mining manufactures and commerce, and they most respect fully discent from the views of political economy and of the true business relations which exist among mankind that are expressed by the Free Trade

A snow storm commenced here about two o'clock this afternoon. There is good sleighing now (ten rejock), and snow and hail are still falling.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Daniel S. Dickinson as U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Also, Robers B. Mitchell, of Kansas, to be Governor of the terrihory of New Mexico; George P. Estie, of Ohio, to be Becretary of the territory of New Mexico; William H. Gale, of New York, to be Associate Justice of Colorado Territory; Milton Kelley to be Associate Justice of Idaho Territory; William Rellogg, of Bitnois, to be Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory; David L. Phillips, of Illinois. to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois: Ed-gand Birch, of New Jersey, to be Concui at Valencia. Scain.

Nearly all the Cabinet officers, many of the Sens tors, the Speaker of the House, and many of the stembers, have announced weekly or fertnightly receptions during the season, while a number of receptions during the season, while a number of private parties and dinners are on the tapis. The ladies of the President's household will be "at home" to morrow evening, and will give a drawing-room reception on Friday evening next. Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch's first evening reception will take place. Thursday next, commencing at 8 P. M. Carde issued, Mrs. Secretary Stanton will receive every faurday evening. Mrs. Secretary Welles, will be "at home" on Wednesday atternoon. Carde have been issued for Secretary and Mrs. Welles, evening receptions on Fridays, Jan. 19th and 26th, and Feb. 8d, commencing at 8 o'clock. Secretary and Mrs. Harlan will give a reception on Monday evening gext, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Harlan will be "at home" on Wednesday atternoons, Mrs. Attorwey General Speed will receive on Wednesday afternoons from 1 to 4 o'clock.

The Bounty Question. An Alarming Exhibit.

Washington, Jan. 15.-It appears from an official statement that the total number of men who have received respectively 400, 300, or 100 dollars bounty during the war was 1.730,340, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 301,500,000 dollars. The total sulistments during the war were 2.461,000 men, of

whom upwards of 731,000 received no bounty.

In answer to an inquiry by Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the Military Committee, respecting a pro-posed law equalizing the bounties of all soldiers who posed law equalizing the bounties of all soldiers who served during the war to suppress the rebellion, the Paymester General says the sam required to pay each soldier or his representative enough to bring up his bount to 400 dollars, and the sum required to pay each soldier such highest bounts in proportion to the time of service, is 550,000 dollars. The Paymester Generals asys the sums estimated as necessary so so ompies the end proposed, even if requeed by 0 is-half, give an amount of money sufficiently enoughed the end proposed, even if requeed by 0 is-half, give an amount of money sufficiently enoughed the end proposed, even if requeed by 0 is-half, give an amount of money sufficiently enoughed the end proposed at the proportions to aw sken the graves consideration as to the experience of the measure it indeed it can be retained at all practicable at the present crisis without entailing managaitum. In further argument senses the measure he says it is certain that to a greater extent than is now apprishened such legislation, and who are now combiles covertly pressing its consummation. The large bounty andwance thus far given, in spite of the created verificate and security of the others of the created verificate and security of the others. It is not to doubter that such extension of these allowances as is proposed with 34 ye men inpetus and apportantly to evil does in that line, beyond any-

THE STEAMER LILLIE.

Her Recapture.
See Orleans, Jan. 13.—The Mobile Register says that the steamer Lillie, which was captured by outlaws, was recaptured at Montgomery by a detecoment of the Twenty-first Missouri, after landing about seventy-five bales of the government cotton. The outlaws kept the officers of the boat in durance vile while it was in their possession. also expressed a determination to prevent any government cotton from coming on the Alebe

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Session.

Washington, Jan, 15 .- Mr. Wilson introduced bill to provide for the appearance of every officer in the United States army before a competent board of examination, to be appointed and convened by the Secretary of War. Officers who fail to pass a satisfactory examination shall be put upon the retired list, or dropped from the rolls, and the vacancies thus created shall be failed by selections trom officers who have passed the most assisfactory examination, without regard to seniority or arm of the service. The bill was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson introduced the bill, recently offered by him, for fixing the strength and providing for the organization of the army on a peace basis, It contains some amendments made since first offered. It provides for five restincts of artillery, welve of cavalry, and fity-five of intantry. Of the new restineate of infantry, ten shall be of colored troops and of veteran reserves. The bill was on motion, recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. Summer presented the petition of the Colored Methodist Episcoyal Church, of Missouri, in favor of universal adfrage, which was referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman officered the following, and explained that the person named in the resolution had been appointed upon the recommendation of a member of the Hous-, from Kentucky, in preference to the son of General J. Jackson, a Federal officer killed in the late war. the United States army before a competent board of

of General J. Jackson, a Federal officer killed in the late war.

Résoived, That James J. Wheeler, of Kentucky now a cadet in the Naval Academy, and formerly in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, be dismissed from the Academy; and no person shall be appointed as a cadet in the Naval or Military Academy of the United States, who shall have randered and and assistance to the said rebellion The resolution was referred to the Committe on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Eprague presented the memorials of manufacturers or istel, sheet fron, bronze, colors, sait, segars and other articles, stating that the import duty is so low as to operate agains: home manufacturers or steel, sheet fron, bronze, colors, sait, segars and other articles, stating that the import duty is so low as to operate agains: home manufactories, and asking for a remedy, or increased import duties. Several petitions for protective tariff were offered by Messrs. Hower and Cowan and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably a bill in relation to the re-establishment of a National Military and Naval Asvium for the relief of totally disabled officers and soldiers of the United States army.

Mr. Howard offered a joint resolution, that—

Whereas—It appears by the report of the Secretary

Mr. Howard offered a joint resolution, that—
Whereas—It appears by the report of the Secretary
of War that Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay are held
in confinement as having been concerned in the
seassination of Precident Liscoin, and for the murder of Federal soldiers held as prisoners of war,
therefore, be it respectfully recommended that Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay be tried immediately
by a military commission or court-martial.

This was objected to, and goes over until to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler called attention to a resolution offered by him on the 14th of December, 1864, directing the Secretary of State to make out a list of employ of the rebel government. Since that time, he said, the hill had been presented, and the British Government had refused to settle it, and not only so, but had refused to continue the controversy on

so, but had refused to continue the controversy on the subject.

Mr. Chandler said the proper course for this country to pursue was absolute non-intercourse with Great Britain until this bill was settled. True, we might declare war and bleckade British ports, and the world would appland us, but non-intercourse was the most peaceful mode of redress. He believed that Mr. Seward understood that in the event of a war between Great Britain and any other Nation, American pirates would destroy British commerce, just as in the late war British pirates destroyed American ships. Mr. Chandler, at the conclusion of his remarks, offered a joint resolution declaring that Whereas, By the recent publication of the diplematic correspondence between this Government and Great Britain, we are fully advised that the least named Government has refused te repair the damages committed on American commerce through the second of her subjects during the late rebellion, and has declined to arbitrate, and finally not to hear anything arther on the subject; therefore, Accolved, That the President is hereby requested to withdraw our Minister from the Court of St. James, and make a proclamation of non-intercourse, which is hereby declared to take effect after such proclamation shall have been lasued.

Mr. Chandler asked for the immediate consideration of the above.

Mr. Dixon objected to it, and under the rule it her

over.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, called up a bill to facilitate postal, commercial and military communication let went the States, with an amendment from the Committee on Commerce providing that the bill shall not interfere with any contract now existing between the Government and any railroad.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., moved to take up the bill to regulate the elective tranchies in the District of Columbia. The bill confers th right of suffrage upon all male persons of teenty-ene years old and upwards, who have resided one year in the district before the election, and prescribes punishment for linterfering with the execution of the elective franchise in the case of any persons or persona.—

Fostponed.

franchise in the case of any person or person.—
Postponed.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., caffed up the bill to amoud an act entitled "A National Military and Naval A sylum for the Keilef of Totally Disabled Officers and sien of the Volunteer Forces of the United States." It provides that Ulyssee S. Grant and others named in the bill, are heleby constituted and created a body coporate in the Disariet of Columbia; that the said corporation shall have authority to procure for early use, at suitable places, sites for military asystems for all persons serving in the war of the rebell on, not provided for by existing laws, who have been, or may nerestive be disqualified from procuring their own maintenance support by reason of wounds or sickness contracted in the service.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to morrow, and the Senate, at a quarter past three o'clock, proceeded to the consideration or Executive Dusiness, and soon after

consideration of Executive business, and soon after adjourned.

Mr. Delano (of Ohio), presented the credentials of William Byers, as member of the House from the State of Arkansas; also, the memorial of William Byers, G. H. Kyle and James M. Johnson, claiming seats as Representatives from the said State, which

were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Rollins submitted the following, which was

acopied:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means
be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so
amending the Internal Revenue laws that insurance
agouts, the net proceeds of whose business de not
exceed twenty-five dollars per annum, shall not be
required to take out a license.

Mr. Theyer submitted the following, which was

adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means
be instructed to inquire whether an increased dury
should not be isid upon foreign umbreitas and parasols imported into this country, to report by bits er
otherwise.

Mr. Strouse submitted the following which was

Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of including the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who were in the service at the breaking out and during a part or the whole of the retelloue, in any bounties that may be paid to the volunteers who emilsted in 1861 and 1862.

On motion of Mr. Darling, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a license tax upon all horse races where an admission fee is charged, and also a tax of 5 per cent, on the gross receipts taxen by the proprietors at all such races. On motion of Mr. Daring it was received that the Committee on Judiciary to instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the naturalization laws, so as to provide that all persons before taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall be required to read intelligibly said Constitution, and report by bill or otherwise.

M. Conking intruduced an amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the base of representation and taxation shall be the whole number of citizens of the United States, but where colored persons are denied the right of suffrage, such race shall be excluded from the basis. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Broomali, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution setting forth that as white men in the District of inquire into the expediency of imposing a license

setting forth that as white men in the District of Columbia have decided that black men shaki not vote,

the Committee for the District of Columbia inquire fato the expediency of ordering an election by which black men shall decide whether white men shall

vote.

Mr. Finck moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by 133 year to 13 nava.

NATE—Messrs. Ashley, (O.) Ashley, (Nevada).

Bromail, Grinnell, Hall. Henderson, Higby, Kelso,

Lengyear, Starr. Stevens and Williams.

The bill of the House to facilitate poetal and military communication between the several States,

having returned from the Senate by request of the

House.

House, Mr. Washburne, Ill., moved that the vote by which it passed he reconsidered, with a view to having it committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they be authorised to report at any time. There was no objection to the latter part of the metrion.

There was no objection to motion

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution that the Compittee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of January 24th, 1865, relative to the test eath, so as to allow attorneys at law to practise their profession without taking the said oath, on an equal feeting with all other professions. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 89 year against 77 mays.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said that on Friday a bitter partizan paper of New York published a statemen involving a charge of larceny against both the late President and the unfortunate bereaved by his Involving a charge of larceny against both the late President and the unfortunate bereaved by his death. As the charge was that the public property bought by the United States had been stolen for their private advantage, he wished, before the false-hood had traveled further, to say to the House and the country that at the time it appeared the Committee on Appropriations were considering the propriety of additional expenditures for the Executive Mansion, and were making an examination as to the alleged disappearance of the property; and the result was this: After the examination of numerons witnesses, not a solitary article ever paid for with the money of the United States was found removed by the coupants of the White House; on the contrary, the only instance which may have furnished the foundation for the slander was that one article used in the family had been held by the widow as precious, having been the object of President Lincoln's admiration. She asked that it might be taken wave by her as private property. The matter was stated to the officer in charge, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who reported the matter to the Secretary of the Interior; and the latter said he could not believe any one ceutif object to her taking the memory of the House not only to crush the slanders of a woman deprived as she had been of a husband mardered while in the service of his country.

Mr. Higby inquired in what paper the article

Mr. Higby inquired in what paper the article

Mr. Highy inquired in what paper the stude appeared.
Mr. Kasson replied that he heard of the alander through the New York HEMBALD, which had noticed the statement in another New York paper. He wished further to say as to the charge of a large number of boxes having disappeared from the White Hones that these boxes were small, and had been used by the lady of the mansion to enclose bouquest of flowers as presents to her friends, which she had a right to make.

Mr. Spalding asked whether the injunction of

a right to make.

Mr. Spalding asked whether the injunction of secreey had been removed from the proceedings of the Committee?

Mr. Kasson replied that he had deemed it proper that a member of the Committee should make the statement, so that no credit might be given to the slander in the absence of the knowledge of the truth.

Mr. Spalding - Did the gentleman speak for the Committee or himself?

Mr. Kasson (of lowa) - I spoke not only for myself, but as a man, to defend the character of a defenceless woman.

Mr. Shevens---What the gentleman stated was his

our as a man, to detend the cuaracter or a desence-less woman.

Mr. Stavens—What the gentleman stated was his own conclusion; but he did not state what are the conclusions of the committee.

Mr. Kasson—I presume the gentlemen does not mean to say that the result of the committee is dif-ferent from what I state.

Mr. Stevens—I do not propose to say anything fur-ther than that the statement is deemed improper, as the gentleman is not the voice of the committee.

Mr. Kasson—I made the statement as one person engaged in the examination.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill roposing to extend suffrage in the District of Columbis by striking out the word "white" where it appears in the laws and ordinances.

bia by striking out the word "white" where it appears in the laws and ordinances.

Mr. Kasson, of lowa, replied to the speech of Mr. Kelley, herefofore made, arguing that the language of Mr. Madison, as quoted by the gentleman, did not allew the teaching that Congress have the right to regulate the qualification of voters in the States. He repudiated this as the declaration of Mr. Madison. Mr. Kasson caused to be read from the FEDERALIET the views of Mr. Madison, to the season of Mr. Madison by Mr. Madison so to conceded to the general government. He repeated that it never was intended by Mr. Madison and the framers of the Constitution that Congress should prescribe the qualifications of voters for members of the Legislature of Congress should prescribe the qualifications of voters for members of the Legislature of Congress, and the state by any means be deprived of the right of ruffrage, it was judged proper the evil should be remedied by the general government, dc.

Mr. Kasson said he was for the Constitution as it is, and he reasserted that Congress have no right to prescribe who in lows shall vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature. If suffrage were made universal in some peritons of the country there would be no security for the permanence of our institutious. Look at countries where mixed races have exercised the right of suffrage. Look at Mexico and the South American Republics, where revolutions are as frequent almost as the return of the seasons. The Anglo-Saxon race only had shown the power of government atter establishing it. As to the Dustrict of Columbia, there are two classes of blacks; one the old residents, and the other the new comers. Suffrage ought to be given to them by degrees based on intelligence. He was opposed to the pendent by liming rated to the District, without any restriction. recently immigrated to this District, without any

Without coming to a question on the bill before it the House adjourned.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Albany, Jan. 15.-Normes-To confirm certain proceeding of the Directors of the Western Telegraph Company; to increase the salary of John Telegraph Company; to increase the salary of John McManus, an assessor in Buffalo; to abolish all laws relative to the piecent canal contract system; for a raliroad from Platteburg south on the west side of Lake Champlain. To amond the Assessment laws relative to non-residents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—To extend the time for the construction of the Southside Kailroad. For the care of idle and truant children in Brooklyn. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES.—Por State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. To incorporate the Oneida savings Bank. To confirm certain action of the Directors of Western Union Telegraph Company. To amend the general manufacturing as Billia Fassib.—I provide for a new Academy Building in tion a university of the City of Oswego be derived and the second of the City of Oswego be derived and its solutions.—By sir, J. L. Parker.—That the New York City Tax Levy shall be reported by the 18th day of March and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order for the first the reading of the Journal. Referred to the Committee on Joint Ruises. Adjourned until 11 occlock to-morrow.

Albany, Jan. 15.—On Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock a fire was discovered in the liquor store of John McNamars, on the east side of Commercial avenue, Binghamton, New York. The entire building, in which were three stores, was totally destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The room of C. Stuart, in the building, was robbed before the fire was kindled. Loss about \$12,000.

Octogo, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The residence of J. B. Edwards, Eq., in this city, was totally destroyed by fire has night. Loss. \$10,000. Insured. New Orleans, La., Jan. 15.—A large fire at Talladesa, Ala., bad destroyed \$75.00 worth of property. Four car loads of cotion were burned on the Texas Central Railroad, while an route to Houston. The

Central Radiose.

10as was \$30,0.0. Augusta. fda., Jan. 15.—The steamboat James Christopher, with 250 bales of cotton, was burned one hundred miles from Savannah, Ga., on Saturday. A sow of the late President Polk takes care nulse at Mashville, and gets \$1.26 a day.

Mexico.

The Fight on The Rie Grande, Etc.

New Orleans, Jan. 13.—Brownsville accounts say that the recently surprised Liberals were captured through the treachery of one of their number. They were on their way to Fenerldo with thirteen wagons

While a party of General Crawford's men were embarking to capture a gunboat moored near Mata-moros, a musket was accidentally discharged, which created some commotion, and resulted in an exchange of volleys from either side. The intended capture was thus frustrated

The state of affairs in Monterey is so alarming that the better part of the inhabitants are emigrating to San Luis de Potosi, with their specie and all their movables.

News Via San Francisco:

San Francisco, Jan. 15 .- The Mexican Consul has received official communication from Jaurez, dated Chihuahua, Dec. 1st. Juarez appears to be in the best spirits, and says all the efforts of the Imperialists to capture the Executive of the Republic will prove fruitless. In due tume, he mays, the Government will be transferred to another pla

Marine Disasters and Loss of Life.

Sevannah, Ga., Jan. 15.—The brig Neva, of Machias, Me., Talbos, master, from New York, bound for Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked on the South Wall and a child, passengers, the captain first mate, plict and two scanners were lost. The brig now lies on the beach, IV miles south of the bear.

The steamer Asher Ayres was burned in the Cemuicee River on the 9th instant. She was founded with 1,028 bales of cotton. Six negroes were drowned. Breaker of St. John's Bar on the 8th inst. Miss

The steamer James G. Christopher, laden with 392 bales of cotton, was burned on the Savannah River on the 13th.

News Items.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.]

Tan Third Michigan Cavalry has been disarmed t San Antonio, Texas, for mutiny

BRIG. GEN. J. H. WILSON, U. S. Vols., has been sesigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Georgia.

THE estimated loss of steamboats, ferry boats wharf boats, canal boats, barges, ferry docks, &c. in the harbor of St. Leuis, Ma, since the first novement of ice is \$800,000.

THOMAS J. LILLIE, an old and highly respected printer, and for many years treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society, died at Boston esterday

THE New York Express train West, ran off the track four miles East of Syracuse, about 6 o'clock last evening. Three cars off. No person hurt. The train was delayed an hour and a half.

THE storm of last night must have been quite general over the country, as dispatches from North, East, South and West, report snow, sleet and cold. The thermometer was below zero in some of the Northern States.

THE Maryland Institute at Baltimore, was crowded yesterday by a vast audience to attend the Anniversary exercises of the Methodist Missionary Society. There was an immense gathering of Sunday School children.

Owing to the extortionate demands of the New Orleans Gas Company for lighting the streets of that city, the Mayor has authorized a call to be made for proposals to the 1st of March, to light the streets with the best quality of petroleum, and to furnish three thousand lamps.

CAPT. COLEMAN, late of the rebel army, a grand son of the late John J. Crittenden and a nephew of Gen. Pillow, left New Orleans last week for Havana, having been sried by a military commission and banished for some act of steamboat burning while he was under General Forrest's command.

Quits an exciting election was held at Baltimore yesterday by the Corn and Flour Exchange for a Board of Directors. The regular ticket, composed exclusively of Union men, was defeated, and the opposition tieket, made up of gentlemen of opposite sympathies, was elected by a large majority.

General Intelligence. (By Mail to the New York Sun)

MAJ.-GEN. Custan is the officer referred to, in a recent dispatch, as having expressed disloyal sen-timents at a public meeting in Texas. He is among the mustered out.

Sameo goes in for the Fenian fight. A colored youth was arrested in Albany on Friday for loafing," when he made an earnest sent to New York, that he might go with the first regiment that started.

THE aborigines of Australia are fast dying out from the same cause which leads to the decay of the American Indians—rum. Only 29 couples now remain of a once powerful wibe. There has been only one child born among them for many

EVENING lectures for the working classes have been introduced into France lately, and have proved a great success. The government has taken official notice of them, and the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to have them con-tinued.

MR. T. W. WOODBURY, roadmaster on the Nash-ville & Northwestern Railroad, was killed on the 9th instant by a coffin, which by an accident to the train in which he was ridling was thrown with great violence on his head, smashing his skull instantly.

THE Mississippi river is rising, and fears are en-teriained that the plantations along the river will be flooded, and that no crops can be raised this year. There was recently a great break or land slide at the Labranch plantation, near Carrollton, and a part of the levee caved in.

The Secretary of War, in conversation, recently, stated that whenever a writ of hadeas corpus for the delivery of the bodies of the rebel boat burners, now being tried by court-martial at St. Louis, reached him, he should immediately turn them over to the cfv.l authorities for trial.

In Louisiana and Texas over 20,000 colored Methodiats have broken off their connection with the Southern Methodist Church, and joined the Northern Church. In Georgia, it is said, that the entire colored memberahip of the Southern Church will connect itself with Northern Method.

The Chinese in the Colony of Victoria, Australia are once every two years called upon to convey five hundred bodies to China, that number repre-senting the rate of moriality among a certain class of celestials on the gold fields to whom the privilege of interment in Chinese soil is specially granted.

granted.

This twenty-eight arsenals, armories, in the North contain 4,025,175 pounds of powder, 401,026 pounds of sells, 235,818 pounds of cannon balls, 84,800 pounds of grantedes, 47,802 boxes of grappishot, 21,855 pounds of bombs, 1,000,000 good Springfield muskets and 800,009 captured and foreign muskets.

THE Vicksburg HERALD is urging strongly the

re-assembling of the Convention of the State of Mississippi. The main reason given is the failure of the Legislature to carry out in good faith the designs of the Convention, and the implied contract made by it with the Government as to the care and protection of the freedmen.

A VERY simple invention was exhibited as the late B rmingham (E gland) Cattle Show, for making butter by atmospheric action, the air being forced by a plunger into the midst of the milk or cream, which is contained in a cylinder, the result being in a few minutes butter is made, leaving the milk perfectly sweet for family use.

A DUBL was to have come off at New Orleans, en the 2d inst., between Mr. Felix Limet, editor of the Bus, and Mr. Emile Lafranc, editor of La Runaissance Lourstanatus. The combiants were about crossing swords, when they were arrested by police officers, who conveyed them and their seconds to the 2d District Police Station.

THE Committee of the French Universal Exhibition of 1867 has decided that there shall be no days of admission gratis. The charge will be one france except on Fridays, when it will be five. Persons who enter before 10 in the morning will pay one france extra. The price of season tickets will be 100fr. for men, 60fr. for women, and 20fr. for children.

THE Pope, on receiving the confratulations of the Cardinals on Christmas day, repited that God never abandoned the Church in tempestuous times. He called to mind our Lord sleeping in the storm on the Lake of Genesareth. "At the present times, said his Holiness, "Christ seems to be sleeping, but He is watching for the defence of the Church. The future is in the hands of God, and the triumph of the Church is inevitable."

THE St. Louis REPUBLICAN SAYS: We learn that Captain Price, as on of General Sterling Price, has returned to Missouri for the purpose of escorting the remaining members of the family to Mexico. They will go to Cordors, the seast of the Southern colony, which is being formed there under the suspices of M. F. Maury, Jo Shelby, and others. General Price is represented to be satisfied with the prospects of the colony, and has decided to take up his residence permanently there.

up his residence permanently there.

A FURNY scene occurred in the streets of Manchester, Rugiand, last month. The keepers of an elephant belonging to a menageric were taking the animal through one of the public thoroughfares at one o'clock in the morning, when the passers-by became frightened as the unusual spectacle, and the police attempted to arrest the elephant. His keepers, however, stimulated him to resistance, and the elephant's trunk proved more than a masch for the clubs of the officers. He struck the men, and they fied for their lives.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

THE WIDENING OF ANN STREET-MEETING OF REMORSTRANTS AT POWERS' HOTEL-OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME,-Yesterday, at 8 o'clock P. M., a a very large meeting of property owners on Ann. Fulton and other streets, was held at Powers' Hotel, in Park Row, opposite the Astor House, the object being to take action against the proposed widening of Ann and Pulton streets, as authorised by the outgoing Common Council of 1865. On motion, Wm. H. Blydenbergh, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. John W. Oliver and Ass L. Shipman were appointed Secretaries. Among those present our reporter noticed a large number of the property owners on Ann and Fulton streets, hesides many other prominent citizens. The call of the meeting having been read, the Chairman said that remarks from gentlemen were now in order.

Mr. Betts, from New Haven, having asked for

information in relation to the matter,

Mr. Betts, from New Haven, having asked for information in relation to the matter.

Mr. John Daly replied that the whole question, was comprised in a very small compass. Any gentleman who was a property ewner had a right to appear in the Supreme Court, on the 27th inst, when application was to be made to the Court for the appointment of Commissioners. If any defects wars shown to exist, then the ordinance could be set aside. Now there were several defects which he knew existed, although he thought it unnecessary to enumerate them at present.

Mr. Betts differed with the gentleman, He shought those defects should be made known. He said he came from New Haven, and represented the Holbrook estate; that he was a lawyer also, and against of the relation of streets, as he then would be enabled to more fully understand the matter.

Judge Hilton said the proper way now was to meet the matter flatfooted. The Commen Council had it in their discretion to widen any street, and therefore as they had exercised such a discretion, three Commissioners were to be appointed, one of whom would be ealected by the property owners, one by the Corporation Counsel, and one by the Court. When they went before the Commissioners, if a majority of the property owners objected, that would put an end to the whole matter. He therefore thought the propert way would be to appoint a committee of fifteen to go before the Court and state their case, and if they, in the name of the majority of property owners, objected, that would settle the matter at once.

Mr. Bests thought that if Judge Hilton was correct in his statement, the tree course would be to

Mr. Bette thought that if Judge Hilton was correct in his statement, the true course would be to protest at once. He thought it would be better to object and stop proceedings at once, if possible, before letting this matter go so far as the appoint-

ment of commissioners.

Mr. Geo. Sickles, (father of the General) said, that is the law, sir, seconding to the statute of

1839.
Mr. Betts—I should like to see it.
Mr. Sickles—You cau, sir, with pleasure. Go
down to my office, 79 Nassau street, and you will
find it in Vol. II. of the revised laws of 1818, '18

and '59.

Judge Hilton confirmed the statement of Mr.

Bickles.

Betts-I am glad to hear it. It gives us some

Bickles.

Mr. Beits—I am glad to hear it. It gives us some chance yet.

Judge Foots then made quite a lengthy statement, during which he said he had taken pains to ascertain the exact state of the law with regard to the subject. The law of 1839 was unrepealed, and of course now in operation. According to that statute their rights as property owners and parties interested were as follows:

The Common Council having passed a law for the opening of these streets (there were double, however, that the law was regularly passed), os the notice of an application for the appointing of Commissioners, the Corporation Counsel had a right to propose three names, one of whom was to be chosen as Commissioners. The owners of property had a right to present a number of names, one of whom was to be selected, and the court would also select a third Commissioner. If the property owners could not agree on the appointment of a Commissioners, then the court would name two Commissioners. Those three Commissioners would go on and complete the assessment for damage and benefit. Then those who were to be benefited and those who were to be benefited and those who were to be benefited and those who were to be damaged were to be taken collectively, and if the majority were opposed to the measure, then it could be quasted. He had had an interview with Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation, who he believed was an honest man, and was disposed to give their tieft rights—Mr. O'Mara—He'll do that jir.

sion, who he believed was an honest man, and was disposed to give them their rights—

Mr. O'M-ara—He'll do that, sir.

Judge Foote then proceeded to say that there were some rich corporations opposed to them, viz.:
the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Avenue Raircade, besides the terry company, and it was believed that if they offered \$6,000 more, to any property owner, than the Commissioners considered the property to be worth, then of source the property owner might take the money and back out

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